



POLICE ARE HIT

Too Much High Brow Civil Service Interference Retards the Department in Its Daily Work.

Men Are Not Walking Dictionaries and Old Time Methods Brought Better Results; That's Certain.

Many Holders of Fat Civil Service Jobs Have Been Imported from Out of Town and Given Preferment.

Chicago Men with Equal Ability Appear to Have Been Overlooked in Favor of Many Outside People.

It is a serious question as to whether old time police methods have been improved in any way by the modern, psychopathic, scientific innovations which have been introduced into the service. Now days when a suspicious character is arrested, he is taken before the psychopathic laboratory of the Municipal Court for expert examination. The following report made to one of the municipal judges in a recent case is a sample. It would take a pretty well educated policeman to tell the meaning of the technical terms used:

The Municipal Court of Chicago, Psychopathic Laboratory, February 13, 1915.

My Dear Judge:

The examination of ***** shows him to be a high grade moron and to have a slight dementia praecox grafted on it. He is also a chronic alcoholic and is highly sexed as shown by his excessive libido.

Respectfully submitted,
WM. J. HICKSON,
Director.

Dr. Hickson for a year and a half before coming to take charge of the psychopathic laboratory here was director of medical research at the Feeble Minded Institute in Vineland, N. J., conducted by means of the Samuel Sells foundation. Previous to that he was an assistant at the University of Berlin and also at the University of Zurich. He studied for some time at Munich.

The filling of important positions under the city government with men from other cities, has attracted wide attention.

The medical superintendent of the Municipal Tuberculosis Hospital, salary, \$6,000 a year, is said to have been brought here from Indiana.

The Director of the Municipal Psychopathic Laboratory, salary \$5,000 a year, came here from New Jersey to take the position.

There are others.

The Civil Service Commissioners of the city of Chicago have held liberal views in regard to dispensing patronage. This was particularly true when there was a rare plum to be picked. They were not so narrow-minded as to restrict the choice pickings to citizens of Chicago, by any means, but let the competition to the whole world. Official notices sent out of prospective examinations in such cases contain the clause "Local residence waived."

The broad-mindedness of the commissioners is not to be wondered at, for it is hardly conceivable that the talent required is to be found in a city like Chicago, with its universities, law schools and great mercantile houses, where the highest development of efficiency is the aim. By no means. It is learned that some eminent specialist to fill the vacant place is hiding his light under a bushel at Wichita, Kan., or Columbus, Ohio. So a voyage of discovery is inaugurated and the savant is discovered. Samples of these truths are to be found in two conspicuous instances within a few years.

The office of librarian of the Public Library was vacant and a civil service examination for the place was ordered. No resident of Chicago being competent to fill the bill, it went to a

man from Madison, Wis. The salary is \$5,000 a year.

The commissioners decided to place the position of its chief examiner and ex-officio secretary of the Civil Service Board under the civil service. The position commands \$3,000 per annum. Chicago being unable to produce the intellectual giant needed to meet the notions of the commissioners, the place went to a man from Philadelphia. He took up his duties only a month or two ago.

Here is a question asked in a Chicago Civil Service examination not long ago:

"What are the mental processes involved in the making of a scrub broom; the inlaying of a table, and the making of a raffia waste basket?"

Mayor Thompson hit the nail squarely on the head in speaking of the Civil Service.

"I shall hold among other things," said Mr. Thompson, "that the practice of waiving the local residence requirement in examination must cease. I think every place in the city service can be filled by a Chicagoan as efficiently as by any man from any other city."

The tendency of the city administration of late years has been to increase big salaries and lower small ones.

The secretary of the Board of Education is said to receive a salary of \$10,000 a year.

Stenographers for the Board of Education are paid as high as \$2,300 a year.

Oscar E. Hewitt, writing in the Chicago Herald, says:

Only one group, that of clerks, has been neglected in the quadrennial period. The average salary of clerks and stenographers in the city hall today is less than it was four years ago. But they have not been unionized.

In 1911 the average salary of a clerk was \$1,216, while this year it is only \$1,184. A reduction has been made in the average each year, except in 1912. Then the average was \$1,223, in 1913 \$1,222 and last year \$1,208. This has been brought about by the higher-priced clerks leaving the service and the employment of others at a lower price.

In addition the number of clerks has been increased about 40 per cent. In 1911 1,071 were employed, while provision is made in the appropriation bill this year for 1,485.

The average salary for the library service has a larger increase in percentage than any other, although the compensation is small compared with that of other city employees. In 1911 the average salary paid library employees was only \$678. The next year it was boosted to \$688, in 1913 to \$649, then dropped in 1914 to \$609 and again this year to \$606.

The inspectors of various kinds numbered 667 before Mr. Harrison was inaugurated, and this year salaries have been appropriated for 848. The average salary in 1911 was \$1,324. It was lower in 1913 by \$5, but higher in 1912 and 1914 than this year.

The health department's growth in employees is shown by 324 in 1911 as compared with 615 for 1915. The average salary was raised from \$974 to \$1,017. Taking into consideration

the preliminary training necessary, one health commissioner after another has claimed that the physicians in the city service receive the lowest compensation in the city hall.

Lieutenant Governor Barratt O'Hara has signed the bill creating six new Circuit Judgeships in Cook County, and officials of the Republican organization have dropped the talk of urging impeachment proceedings. Word



ALEXANDER H. REVELL

Merchant Prince Who Believes Chicago Business Men Should Take More Interest in Politics.

from the state capital made certain that the governor will sign it at once. The measure thus will become effective in time for the election of the six new jurists next June.

The tax deed law was held to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of Illinois, which sustained four judgments rendered by Circuit Judge John Gibbons in connection with the sale of twenty-two lots to the board of education.

The two largest claims on the property were filed by the City of Chicago

and the West Park Board, claiming interest for tax deeds.

On Saturday, May 8, members of the Chicago Athletic Association will meet in the banquet hall of the clubhouse to give a testimonial dinner in honor of Mayor Thompson, who is a member of the association. Some 300 members and their guests are expected to be present.

Mr. Thomas M. McHale of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., writes to The Eagle as follows:

"I am pleased to note your recommendation that Addison street be made into a Boulevard at once. This is the only real cross-town street north of the river with the exception of Diversey Blvd., that is not used for street cars and if it is not boulevardized in the near future, the street car companies will probably get it."

Time for payment of taxes to escape the delinquency penalty has been extended arbitrarily by Henry Stuckart, county treasurer, who is seeking to relieve the congestion in his office, where taxpayers are rushing daily to get "under the wire."

By following strictly the law the treasurer would declare delinquent all who have not paid their taxes by Saturday. He has announced that payments made up until Monday night will be accepted as coming within the legal period.

In addition, Mr. Stuckart has issued an appeal to taxpayers to send checks into the office by mail and thus avoid the crush at the main office.

Boulevard Addison Street and save it for the people.

Alexander H. Revell says good times are coming soon. He is glad business men are taking more interest in politics, and hopes they will keep it up. Mr. Revell was the principal speaker at a dinner of the Rotary club at the Grand Pacific hotel.

"Politics," he said, "seemingly has become a part of business and business a part of politics. In other words, some politicians do not let business alone and business, therefore, has got to take an interest in politics."

"The use of national issues in the recent election, while it is to be deplored in a way, was a perfectly na-

NEW CITY CHIEFS

Mayor Thompson and New Aldermen Take Hold and the Leaders of the New Administration Are Named.

Prosperity and Liberal Government, the Two Watchwords With Which the New Executive Takes His Office.

A Great Deal of Constructive Work Will Be Done Under Mayor Thompson's Administration in Public Improvements.

Employment Will Be Given to Thousands of Men on the New Depot, New Post Office and Other Works.

Chicago's new Mayor was inaugurated on Monday after scenes of unprecedented enthusiasm.

A great parade filled the streets with countless thousands of people in the afternoon. The formal inauguration at the council meeting in the evening was largely attended.

Mr. Thompson's bond of \$10,000, signed by James A. Pugh and William Nelson Pelouze, was approved, incoming aldermen were sworn in and

ten years ago, will now read my message to the council: so please be in order."

Wyatt McGaffey, clerk in the city clerk's office, then read the new mayor's inaugural address, and the new administration had begun its work.

Mayor Thompson made the following appointments and his selections were approved by the council. They are:

Commissioner of public works—William R. Moorhouse.
Deputy commissioner of public works—William Burkhardt.

Corporation counsel—Richard S. Folsom.

Comptroller—Eugene R. Pike.

Commissioner of health—Dr. John Dill Robertson.

Superintendent of police—Charles C. Healey.

City collector—Charles J. Forsberg.

City Purchasing Agent—Virtus C. Rohm.

President board of local improvements—Michael J. Faherty.

City prosecutor—Harry B. Miller.

Smoke inspector—William H. Reid.

City physician—Dr. Michael Joseph Purcell.

President civil service commission—Percy B. Coffin.

Members civil service commission—Edward C. Racey and Joseph P. Gearty.

Michael J. Faherty, the new President of Board of Local Improvements, was born in Ireland and is a former president of the Irish Fellowship Club.

With his parents he came to America in 1863, when he was 4 years old, and, after spending his boyhood in Connecticut, he arrived in Chicago in 1880. Worked five years as a machinist and then became a real estate dealer, his present occupation. Lives in Lake View and has four sons.

Edward C. Racey, whose appointment as a member of the Civil Service Commission gives general satisfaction, is a Chicago product who has long been prominent in movements for the betterment of conditions in this city.

Charles C. Healey, the new Chief of Police, was born in New York May 15, 1856. Came here with his parents when he was 6 months old. During the Chicago fire young Healey drove a supply wagon for the Relief and Aid Society. He began his police career twenty-eight years ago in the old Town of Lake department. In 1905 Chief Collins organized the first mounted squadron, consisting of twelve men, and Healey was placed in command. In 1911 the Association of Commerce sent him abroad to make a study of street and river traffic.

William R. Moorhouse, Commissioner of Public Works, is vice president of Spaulding & Merriell, tobacco manufacturers, a member of many clubs and is rated as a millionaire.

He inherited his tobacco interest from his father, William Henry Moorhouse. Was born in 1873 and went from the public schools to Yale.

Eugene R. Pike, the new City Comptroller, like Mayor Thompson and the majority of the new cabinet,

is a Chicago product. He was born December 23, 1868. He was graduated from Yale in 1890, and returning to Chicago, took courses at the Union College of Law, Northwestern University and Kent College of Law. He was admitted to the bar in 1892, and six years later made his first appearance in politics as alderman from the old Second ward.

Richard S. Folsom, the new Corporation Counsel, was born in Chicago. He now lives within two blocks of the place where he was born in 1872, at Twenty-fourth street and Prairie avenue. He attended Columbia University and Williams College, and after taking a law course at Northwestern was admitted to the bar in 1896. He is a former law partner of Senator James Hamilton Lewis. Mr. Folsom has been master in chancery for Judge Edward O. Brown.

Dr. John Dill Robertson, Commissioner of Health, has practiced medicine in Chicago for about twenty years, and took up politics as a diversion. Pennsylvania is his birth state. He received his degree of M. D. from Bennett Medical College in 1896, and nine years later became president of his alma mater, a position he still holds.

Mayor Thompson made a strong fight at Springfield on Tuesday for home rule in Chicago.

In the course of his speech before the public utilities committee, he said: "The principle of self-government is fundamental in the civil government of American cities."

"Laws enacted by the legislature should not impair this principle, but should broaden the powers of the larger municipalities to work out their own local problems."

"Public utility corporations exist to serve the people, not to control them. By giving Chicago home rule the rest of the state will be relieved of the expense of regulating its city utilities and the state commission thereby given more time to attend to the regulation of state-wide utilities."

"If local control is denied the day of municipal ownership is hastened. The state public utility laws now have a strong leaning toward the interests of the utilities and away from the public. They signify failed to eliminate public utilities from local politics."

State's Attorney Hoyne's tax campaign received a setback when the Appellate Court held that the law providing for a fine for failure to file a tax schedule had been repealed.

Judge McDonald of the Criminal Court had made the same ruling in quashing the indictment of Julius Rosenwald, head of the Sears-Roebuck Company, who failed to file a schedule of his personal property.

"These decisions leave the power of penalizing in the hands of the board of assessors and board of review," said a member of the assessing board.

The Appellate Court decision was the result of an appeal taken by the Centaur Motor Company, fined \$150 by former County Judge Owens when the state's attorney started his campaign against the so-called tax dodgers.